

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Critical Condition of the British in Afghanistan.

ANOTHER NIHILIST OUTRAGE.

Brilliant Fete at Paris in Aid of the Murcians.

THE CZARINA DECLINING.

Parnellites Demand the Impeachment of Beaconsfield.

NORDENSKJOLD NEARS EUROPE.

John Bright Sends Greetings to American Friends.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1879.

The weather in Paris is still exceedingly cold. A despatch from Melbourne states that the Parliament will dissolve in February.

The *Spartan* announces that Cherokee, Friar, Uncas and Duke of Magenta were yesterday struck out of all their engagements.

The British ship *Peruvian*, Captain Brady, which sailed from Dublin December 1 for Philadelphia, was passed on the 12th inst. abandoned.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent announces that the appointments of M. Novikoff as Russian Ambassador to Constantinople and M. D'Oboul to Vienna have been officially communicated.

The *Standard* has the following from Constantinople:—"Telegrams from Rutschuk and Philippopolis announce a frightful mortality among the Mussulman refugees, and say if something is not done to prevent it there may be a terrible epidemic."

THE BATTLE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Details of the last Chilean victory state that an allied force of Peruvians and Bolivians 11,000 strong, marching northward from Noria to effect a junction with a reinforcement of 5,000 men under the command of the President of Bolivia, attacked on the 21st of November a Chilean advanced corps of 6,000 men, who occupied an entrenched position at Dolores, near Agua Santa. The Chilean heavy cannon committed great ravages among the ranks of the enemy, whose cavalry charged three times upon the guns and attempted to carry them off, but their efforts on each occasion were unsuccessful. In the evening the rear of the Chilean force came up and decided the day. The allied forces were driven back and their camp was taken, in which thirteen cannon were found. Many wounded officers, including the Bolivian General Villegas, were taken prisoners, and another of the allied generals was killed. The losses of the Chilean forces were heavy.

DUCHESS AND PEASANTS.

The Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes to the *Times* that she intends to start a relief fund for sufferers in Ireland, and appeals for contributions. She says:—"While the present distress, actual or possible, is not for a moment comparable to that of 1847, still, undoubtedly, in parts of Kerry, Galway, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Donegal and Cork there will be extreme misery and suffering among the poor."

THE SORROWS OF ORTON.

The writ of error in the case of Arthur Orton, the "Tichborne claimant," to bring up the question whether Chief Justice Cockburn should not have made the two sentences of seven years' penal servitude concurrent instead of successive, is made returnable at the term of the Court of Appeals commencing on the 12th of January next, but as most of the judges will then be on circuit the case will probably not be argued until February. The grounds upon which the application for the writ of error is made are, in effect, that the offence of perjury with which the claimant was charged in the indictment under two counts was substantially one and the same offence, the parties in each instance being the same, the ends sought to be obtained by the various allegations of perjury assigned being the same and the allegations of perjury so assigned being the same. The Attorney General granted his fiat for the writ of error on the ground that the points stated in the application are fairly arguable. As the case will technically be "error from the Queen's Bench" the argument will be heard before the judges of the other two divisions of the Court of Appeal.

THE CZARINA'S HEALTH.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the *Daily News* announces that Dr. Batkine, the special court physician, has gone to Cannes. But small hope of the Czarina's recovery is entertained in Russian circles. It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that the journey of the Empress of Russia abroad is not so beneficial to her health as was expected. The chronic affection of her right lung is unimproved and is at present aggravated by an attack of pleurisy.

FRANCE'S PROBABLE MINISTRY.

Special despatches from Paris predict an early announcement of a new French Ministry—perhaps on Saturday next—with M. de Freycinet as Minister of Public Works and Premier, and M. Waddington as Minister of Foreign Affairs. There will be two or three vacancies in the Cabinet besides that of the Ministry of Justice, caused by the resignation of M. Le Royer.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Chamber of Deputies has again adopted amendments to the budget, reducing the Episcopal salaries, despite the fact that the Senate had already rejected such amendments. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows:—"In Chamber of Deputies yesterday a motion was carried providing for a select committee to inquire into the methods of disciplinary punishment practised in New Caledonia."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN OUTRAGE.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent announces that General Drentzen has tendered his resignation as Chief of the Imperial Police. The Russian police have discovered another secret printing establishment in St. Petersburg, from which seditious prints were being circulated by the nihilists. A fruitless attempt has been made at Moscow on the life of Prince Dolgorouki, the Governor of Moscow, by the explosion of a petard. The *National Zeitung's* St. Petersburg despatch reports that the Czar has appointed an Imperial Commission to inquire into the matter of administrative reforms.

THE CUBAN SLAVERY QUESTION.

A telegram from Madrid says:—"The first five sections of the law for the abolition of slavery were passed in the Spanish Senate to-day. The first section says: 'Slavery is hereby abolished in the island of Cuba in accordance with the enactments of this law.' Next Tuesday the whole law will pass, by a large majority." In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Minister of the Interior in reply to an interpellation of the majority, said the government had not intended to offend the minority, and that the latter ought again to attend the sittings of the Chamber in order to discuss the acts of the government. The ministerial journals declare that no explanation will be given to the minority, and that both Houses will adjourn until the 10th of January.

Gerhard Rohlfs, the well-known German traveller in Africa, writes to the *North German Gazette* that the King of Abyssinia will probably moderate his demands, as he is destitute of ammunition and of officers.

NIHILISM STILL UNKINDERED.

A letter to the *Cologne Gazette* from St. Petersburg asserts that the reason the police have so little success in discovering the nihilists is that the evil is hidden where the police do not venture to look. The conspirators are to be found in the drawing rooms of the rich and noble; hence a police in the employ of a court, within whose circle these people carry on their games, is powerless against the nihilists. Intelligence has been received in St. Petersburg from Kiev that twenty-six persons have been tried for forcibly occupying land not belonging to them, fourteen of whom were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, four to four years and the rest to various terms of imprisonment.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TO THE DELEGATIONS.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, replying to an address from the Delegations, yesterday, said:—"My relations with all foreign Powers are most friendly. My close understanding with the German Empire offers a strengthened guarantee that universal tranquility, which insures peaceful labor its full development, will be established. It may be anticipated that the continuous execution of the Treaty of Berlin will restore perfect peace to the Balkan Peninsula. The Ministry has excluded from its programme all demands on the country not absolutely required by the interests of the Monarchy." This appears to be a declaration in favor of the Army bill. The Upper House of the Reichsrath yesterday again voted the Army bill in the form in which it was originally introduced by the government. Both Houses thereupon elected representatives for a committee of conference.

THE NORDENSKJOLD EXPEDITION.

The secretary of the Royal Geographical Society telegraphs to the *Times* that the *Vega*, Professor Nordenskjöld's vessel, arrived at Point de Galle on the 16th inst. All well on board.

PARNELL FAVORS IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Parnell spoke on the land question at Glasgow last night at a meeting of several thousand Irishmen. A resolution was passed calling for the impeachment of Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury. The *Telegraph's* Dublin correspondent says it is rumored that the authorities intend to interdict the land meeting announced to be held at Killarney on St. Stephen's Day.

ENGLAND AND THE AFGHANS.

FIGHTING AT CABUL—STRAGGLERS MURDERED NEAR SHARPUR—GENERAL GOUGH, WITH FIVE DAYS' PROVISIONS, SURROUNDED AT JUGDULLUK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1879.

The Afghan excitement is now at fever heat, and the scarcity of news from the front seems to intensify rather than abate it. The new and stringent regulations recently issued by the government of India for the guidance of newspaper correspondents are being loudly condemned on all sides. It is felt that at so critical a moment as the present any news would be preferable to the silence which prevails.

THE DISCORD IN THE BRITISH CAMP.

In the first place it is loudly declared that the relations between the English generals are anything but harmonious, and there is constant danger that the disagreement which in former days wrought so much mischief between Generals Nott and Pollock may to-day be repeated at Cabul. There was much hesitation about giving Sir Frederick Roberts local rank. For fear of creating jealousies Lord Lytton was slow to extend the popular leader's power in Afghanistan. Without authority from Calcutta the latter could not open the line from Gundamuck to Cabul. He had to wait for the other column's movements. General Maipherson's brigade, being sent to reconnoitre the Luttibund Pass and the Khurd Kotal, marched across the Hupit Kotal, and were making their way to Kutka Lung, when they came in sight of General Gough's flying column from Gundamuck, and at once halted, losing much valuable time. This procedure has been constantly repeated. There is no very friendly feeling among the generals at Cabul. General Roberts has strictly prohibited the practice of looting, and has flogged hundreds of Sepoys who were caught in the act. General Baker has regarded the offence with a lenient eye, and by far the most popular leader in the field. General Hill, the British Governor of Cabul, who for a month sat daily in the Kot wall and sent scores of Afghans to the gallows, was almost condemned for his rigor by Sir Frederick Roberts, who is as mild in peace as he is slap-dash in a serenade. Nor is there much harmony in the ranks. The infantry are still sore with the cavalry for having allowed the enemy to escape after Charasiab, and the troops are still jealous of the praise which General Roberts, in his official despatches, lavished on the foot regiments.

WAITING FOR SUPPLIES.

But there is no doubt that all these differences will be forgotten in face of the foe. A greater danger is that the troops marching to General Roberts' relief may be cut off by stress of weather or force of arms. The first snow fell at Cabul more than a month ago. Five months' supplies had been collected in the Sharpur cantonments. For forage arrangements had been made with Daud Shah and other Afghans in whom trust was placed. Villagers showed themselves willing to bring in supplies. More than half a million Snider cartridges, with which friction tubes for guns and stores of all kinds were found in the Bala Hissar, were speedily transferred to the new camp. The camp followers found abundance of clothes in the heaps of tunics and kilts which had belonged to the Durani Highlanders, and were also discovered in the arsenal. The superintendent of field telegraphs tried in vain to lay down a wire from Cabul to Gundamuck. The attempt was soon abandoned, for as soon as the wire was laid the hill tribes cut it to pieces. In short, there was nothing for General Roberts to do but to wait with such forces and such supplies as he had until either the weather should be mitigated or the Viceroy should see the necessity of hastening the reinforcements from Peshawur.

THE END OF RUSSIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday afternoon hinted at the third great danger which threatens the British at Cabul. It asserts that the buried treasure of Yakob Khan, recently recovered at Cabul, was all in Russian gold, and that some of the Afghan regulars were dressed in Russian uniforms, which in many cases had the Russian eagle on the buttons. [Yakob pretended that he had plundered seventy lakhs of rupees from the mother of Abdulla Jan, Sher Ali's favorite son, and offered to surrender them. A party of soldiers were accordingly sent to dig them up. Eight lakhs of treasure were found in gold. There was also a mine of gold coin in bags and boxes, with rich silks, brocades and precious stones. Experts asserted that the value of all this property could not be less than eighty lakhs. Many other boxes were left unopened and put in charge of Major Moriarty, the officer in charge of the treasure-chest, and of Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, Assistant Political Officer, and by them transferred to General Roberts. It was one of the richest prizes ever found by a victorious army in India. It was also the more acceptable to the British, as their treasure chest had been much reduced by the enormous purchases of the Commissariat. Carriage had been so scarce when they worked up from Ali Kheyl that only a few lakhs were brought with them. Poverty stared them in the face. Bills upon India were given to merchants of Cabul and Kizil Bashi. Tribute was levied on Sirdars and fines imposed. Most of these payments were made in grain. But it is reported that all the coin received by General Roberts was either in Bokhara gold tellahs (worth \$5 each), or in Russian five-rupee pieces (accepted in the Bazar at the entirely fictitious value of \$3 each). As the currency of Afghanistan is more closely assimilated to that of Persia than that of British India the fact occasioned little comment at the time.]

IN THE PASSES.

The fourth danger to the British arms is the continued and determined hostility of the hill men. General Bright reports this morning that the hill tribes attacked General Gough on the 16th inst. General Bright is sending forward reinforcements. General Gough has for the past month been charged with the task of keeping communications open between the capital and Juggdulluk. He adopted the Luttibund road as the best for marching purposes, being twenty miles shorter than the Khurd Kotal. He had a meeting with Bright and Maipherson, four miles from Juggdulluk, and then, all troops being wanted for local expeditions at Cabul, Bright marched back toward Peshawur, Maipherson returned to the capital and Gough was left at Juggdulluk. Here the first troubles were expected. Many disbanded Sepoys were lying in the villages round about. [General Gough made frequent sallies against them and carried out a vigorous system of punishment and loot. The Laahkarzais, moreover, in the Kurram Valley, led by their three moollahs—Mian Sher, Mamool and Mir Afzul—were beginning to show a most hostile front. The Poorindahs, or Afghan traders, had begun to descend from Cabul, by the Gunar Pass, on Tonk, and to be prepared for them, Colonel Boissang had moved two guns of the Peshawur mountain battery and the Fourth Punjab cavalry to Kulachi. The Safecs were making murderous attacks on foraging parties at the juncture of the Pangshier and Cabul rivers. The Kohistanis, most formidable of all, though most of their khans had brought hostages to the capital, were burning to avenge their chieftain, Abdul Karim, put to death by order of Yakob Khan. Mahmud Jan was threatening the Khyber Pass with a considerable force and gathering malcontents from all the tribes as he went. Altogether the situation was even more perilous among the Afghan mountains than in the valley of Cabul.]

LATEST NEWS FROM THE PASSES—GENERAL GOUGH'S DANGER AT JAGDULLAH.

The *Standard's* Bombay correspondent says:—"Details of the fighting at Cabul show that the people of the city and the villagers vied with each other in murdering and mutilating stragglers and wounded men of the British army, some being actually murdered within two hundred yards of the wall of Sharpur. The *Daily News* Lahore despatch says:—"The *Civil and Military Gazette* asserts that General Gough's brigade has taken refuge in the fort at Juggdulluk. Several thousand Ghazis are threatening it and are throwing up defences on the hills. General Gough has only six days' provisions. General Baker telegraphs from Cabul, under date of the 15th inst., that his troops are in excellent spirits, but he gave no other news."

JOHN BRIGHT AND AMERICA.

MR. POTTER DELIVERS GREETINGS FROM AMERICAN FREEDOMERS TO MR. BRIGHT, TO WHICH THE LATTER GENTLEMAN RESPONDS.

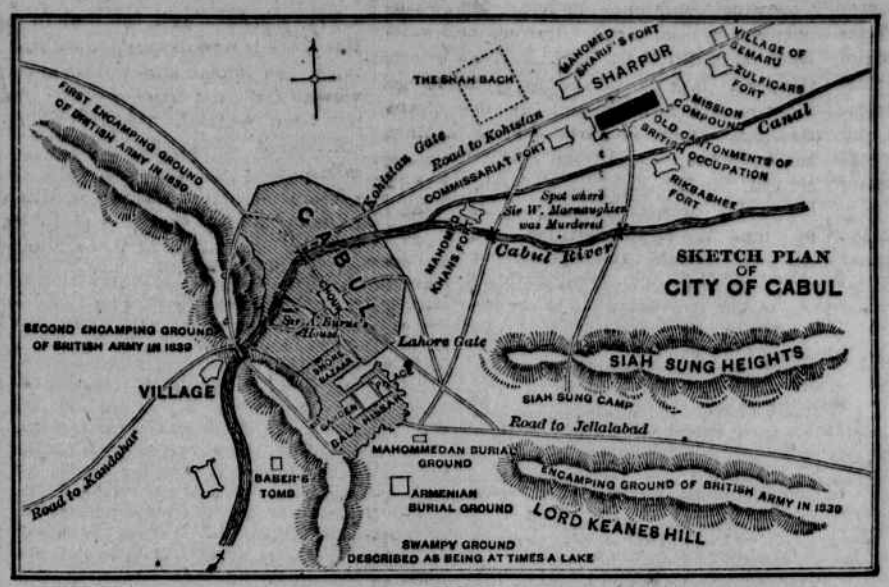
[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 19, 1879.

A great demonstration in favor of free trade was made at Rochdale last night. Messrs

CABUL AND SHARPUR.

Plan Showing the City of Cabul, Now Occupied by the Afghans, and Sharpur, the Cantonment Occupied by the British Forces Under General Roberts.



transferred to the new camp. The camp followers found abundance of clothes in the heaps of tunics and kilts which had belonged to the Durani Highlanders, and were also discovered in the arsenal. The superintendent of field telegraphs tried in vain to lay down a wire from Cabul to Gundamuck. The attempt was soon abandoned, for as soon as the wire was laid the hill tribes cut it to pieces. In short, there was nothing for General Roberts to do but to wait with such forces and such supplies as he had until either the weather should be mitigated or the Viceroy should see the necessity of hastening the reinforcements from Peshawur.

THE END OF RUSSIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday afternoon hinted at the third great danger which threatens the British at Cabul. It asserts that the buried treasure of Yakob Khan, recently recovered at Cabul, was all in Russian gold, and that some of the Afghan regulars were dressed in Russian uniforms, which in many cases had the Russian eagle on the buttons. [Yakob pretended that he had plundered seventy lakhs of rupees from the mother of Abdulla Jan, Sher Ali's favorite son, and offered to surrender them. A party of soldiers were accordingly sent to dig them up. Eight lakhs of treasure were found in gold. There was also a mine of gold coin in bags and boxes, with rich silks, brocades and precious stones. Experts asserted that the value of all this property could not be less than eighty lakhs. Many other boxes were left unopened and put in charge of Major Moriarty, the officer in charge of the treasure-chest, and of Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, Assistant Political Officer, and by them transferred to General Roberts. It was one of the richest prizes ever found by a victorious army in India. It was also the more acceptable to the British, as their treasure chest had been much reduced by the enormous purchases of the Commissariat. Carriage had been so scarce when they worked up from Ali Kheyl that only a few lakhs were brought with them. Poverty stared them in the face. Bills upon India were given to merchants of Cabul and Kizil Bashi. Tribute was levied on Sirdars and fines imposed. Most of these payments were made in grain. But it is reported that all the coin received by General Roberts was either in Bokhara gold tellahs (worth \$5 each), or in Russian five-rupee pieces (accepted in the Bazar at the entirely fictitious value of \$3 each). As the currency of Afghanistan is more closely assimilated to that of Persia than that of British India the fact occasioned little comment at the time.]

IN THE PASSES.

The fourth danger to the British arms is the continued and determined hostility of the hill men. General Bright reports this morning that the hill tribes attacked General Gough on the 16th inst. General Bright is sending forward reinforcements. General Gough has for the past month been charged with the task of keeping communications open between the capital and Juggdulluk. He adopted the Luttibund road as the best for marching purposes, being twenty miles shorter than the Khurd Kotal. He had a meeting with Bright and Maipherson, four miles from Juggdulluk, and then, all troops being wanted for local expeditions at Cabul, Bright marched back toward Peshawur, Maipherson returned to the capital and Gough was left at Juggdulluk. Here the first troubles were expected. Many disbanded Sepoys were lying in the villages round about. [General Gough made frequent sallies against them and carried out a vigorous system of punishment and loot. The Laahkarzais, moreover, in the Kurram Valley, led by their three moollahs—Mian Sher, Mamool and Mir Afzul—were beginning to show a most hostile front. The Poorindahs, or Afghan traders, had begun to descend from Cabul, by the Gunar Pass, on Tonk, and to be prepared for them, Colonel Boissang had moved two guns of the Peshawur mountain battery and the Fourth Punjab cavalry to Kulachi. The Safecs were making murderous attacks on foraging parties at the juncture of the Pangshier and Cabul rivers. The Kohistanis, most formidable of all, though most of their khans had brought hostages to the capital, were burning to avenge their chieftain, Abdul Karim, put to death by order of Yakob Khan. Mahmud Jan was threatening the Khyber Pass with a considerable force and gathering malcontents from all the tribes as he went. Altogether the situation was even more perilous among the Afghan mountains than in the valley of Cabul.]

LATEST NEWS FROM THE PASSES—GENERAL GOUGH'S DANGER AT JAGDULLAH.

The *Standard's* Bombay correspondent says:—"Details of the fighting at Cabul show that the people of the city and the villagers vied with each other in murdering and mutilating stragglers and wounded men of the British army, some being actually murdered within two hundred yards of the wall of Sharpur. The *Daily News* Lahore despatch says:—"The *Civil and Military Gazette* asserts that General Gough's brigade has taken refuge in the fort at Juggdulluk. Several thousand Ghazis are threatening it and are throwing up defences on the hills. General Gough has only six days' provisions. General Baker telegraphs from Cabul, under date of the 15th inst., that his troops are in excellent spirits, but he gave no other news."

JOHN BRIGHT AND AMERICA.

MR. POTTER DELIVERS GREETINGS FROM AMERICAN FREEDOMERS TO MR. BRIGHT, TO WHICH THE LATTER GENTLEMAN RESPONDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 19, 1879.

A great demonstration in favor of free trade was made at Rochdale last night. Messrs

John Bright and Thomas Bayley Potter were present. A resolution was passed thanking Mr. Potter for his efforts, and those of the free-traders in the United States, to promote free trade with America.

Mr. Potter made a speech, in which he said that he reciprocated the kindly sentiments expressed by Americans toward Englishmen at many gatherings which he attended in America. He paid a high compliment to the sobriety and fraternal behavior of Americans, and concluded by presenting to Mr. Bright a number of congratulatory letters from the chief American cities, in which the hope was expressed that Mr. Bright would see America before he died. Mr. Bright in reply said he could not adequately express his thanks for these letters. He had received hundreds of invitations to visit the United States, including one from President Hayes to stay at the White House as long as he liked; but he was obliged to decline all of them. He hoped that his friends in the United States would believe that he fully appreciated their kindness; but he feared that there was little chance of his accepting their generous invitations. Mr. Bright then proceeded to descend on the vastness of the United States as compared with European countries, and concluded by saying that he believed there was no country with whom all other countries were more friendly than with the United States.

CARNIVAL IN PARIS.

CHARITY AND GAYETY WEDDED IN A WINTER PALACE BESIDE THE SEINE—MURCIA TRANSFERRED BY A CONJUROR'S WAND—BULL FIGHTERS, GITANOS AND CABAILEROS—THE PRESS FEEL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Dec. 18, 1879.

The fête given last evening by the Press for the relief of the sufferers by the Murcian inundations was one of the most brilliant events that Paris has witnessed since the close of the Exhibition. Journalists, regardless of politics, combined to make it a most unique and brilliant spectacle, and the government, the foreign ambassadors, the stage, the opera and the public lent their aid to the sacred work of charity. The management was entirely under the control of journalists. The four newspapers that were entrusted with the working control were the *Figaro*, *Gaulois*, *Voltaire* and *Éclair*. One hundred and fifty thousand francs were contributed for the purposes of the fête. The result has been an incalculable development of good feeling between France and Spain, showing that Frenchmen excel in nothing more than in works of *bienfaisance*. Telegrams were received from Señor Canovas del Castillo, acknowledging, in the name of the Spanish Senators and Deputies who composed the Central Committee at Madrid, the good offices of the French press. The Marquis of Molins, Ambassador of Spain, took an active part in the preparations. His representative, now in Paris, strenuously urged that half the proceeds should be devoted to the poor of that city.

IN THE HIPPODROME.

The fête was held in the Hippodrome, a vast building on the banks of the Seine. The night was very cold. The streets were ridged with mounds of snow. It was a night of Arctic, hyperborean severity. Nevertheless the building was crowded with the élite of French society. Thousands were present. The Spanish visitors were headed by ex-Queen Isabella in person. Indeed, the festival had been delayed till her return from Madrid. Mr. Waddington and his Cabinet were noticeable in two stage boxes. Opposite them was M. Gambetta. All that is most notable in Paris, whether in poetry or statesmanship, in journalism and oratory, was represented in the assembly. The amphitheatre was a series of mass of the beauty, wealth, genius and valor of France. The scene in the interior was dazzling. The electric light gleamed overhead, flags waved on all sides. The American banner was prominent among the latter. In the centre M. Aroux, the architect, with an army of carpenters, carpet-makers and decorators, had set up, in pasteboard, a veritable city of Southern Spain.

MURCIA IN MINIATURE.

Murcia, with all its minarets, its monuments, its palaces, was there represented. Chimes rang out in the towers overhead, fair forms in mantillas promenaded the terraces, duennas peeped from the balconies of the palaces, and in the sixty stalls of the fair some of the most charming actresses in Paris vended and rewarded purchasers and *cabaileiros* with a smile. There were multitudinous tapers; there were fountains; there were grottoes; there were bazaars. Mme. Niohan Carvalho added music. Two cried violets, *Judie* told fortunes, *Safah* Bernhardt wrote autographs, *Croizette* sold *Le Carnaval*, the journal of the fête. The cover of the latter

was designed by Gustave Doré, and Grévin was the caricaturist. On the first page were the signatures of famous people, including those of King Alfonso and Queen Christine. The articles were written by Dumas, Augier, Sandeau and Feuille. M. de Rothschild contributed a financial article. The illustrations were by Meissonnier, Detaille, de Neuville, Vibert, Carous Duran and J. P. Laurens. The advertisements are said to have netted 30,000. The price of the journal was a franc. There was also an *édition de luxe*, on vellum. Nothing more sumptuous and more entertaining has been seen in journalism.

MUSICIANS AND BULL-FIGHTERS.

The musical part of the entertainment began at nine o'clock. There were 800 performers. There were singers from the opera and the Conservatoire. The Garde Republicaine was present in full force. The music included the prayer from Rossini's "Mose in Egitto," the march from Wagner's "Tannhauser," the finale from "Esther," the "William Tell" overture, the "March from Oberon," and the "Marche Hongroise." There was a concert of twenty pianos in unison, and then of thirty harps. Two hundred musicians, led by Olivier Metra, played dance music. A ballet divertissement was performed by artists of the theatre. This is followed by a grand procession of bull fighters headed by the celebrated *espada* Lagartijo. The cavalcade presented every art in the Spanish *corrida de toros*, with the banderilles, picadors and matadores in their quaint braided costumes. They were much cheered as they passed, each armed with the implement of his trade, in a slow, solemn and stately defile, and they were followed by Spanish gitanos, both male and female, with music of guitars and castanets.

THE KERMESE.

But the most brilliant scene of the fête was witnessed at midnight. This was the Kermesse. The actresses opened their booths. The actors mounted the boards and improvised burlesque concerts and comedies. Bernhardt and Croizette led the round of frolic among the ladies, capably supported by Broisat, Reichenburg, Samary, and other of the younger members of the *Théâtre Français*. Mlle. Heilbronn attracted a crowd of admirers. Jeanne Granier and Juliette Girard held their court away countless admirers. But it is impossible to name all the charming faces that the stage lent to the fair. Coquelin, Thiron, Milher, Hyacinthe, Dupuis and innumerable others were among the mimes who made merry on the *tribune*. At one o'clock were enacted scenes of Murcian life, in costume and character, and these were followed by a grand tombola, where diamond rings, paintings by Melissonier, insurance policies, living animals and tickets in matrimonial agencies were speedily put up in lots and as readily knocked down. All the visitors and all the entertainers took shares in this wheel of fortune. In short, the fête, beginning at nine, continued till nearly morning. When the *HERALD* correspondent left the building the fête had developed into a magnificent ball, and as the dancers threaded their way through the conservatories, filled with tropical vegetation, among the waterfalls, the gardens and the rocks, the scene was a vision of fairyland. The police arrangements were perfect. Journalism may well be proud that it has been able to contribute the most brilliant episode, in splendor and in gaiety, that the Parisian season is likely to see.

THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE.

CAPTAIN BEDFORD PIM ADVOCATES BEFORE THE LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTS THE ADOPTION OF THE AMERICAN CANAL ROUTE ACROSS THE Isthmus.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1879.

The well known Captain Bedford Pim, late of the Royal Navy, now a member of Parliament, who has been engaged in opening, by his own private efforts, railway transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific across Nicaragua, last night read a paper before the Society of Arts on "Inter-oceanic Canal Routes." He said the Panama route was inadmissible in consequence of the vexatious and enduring calms prevailing on the Bay of Panama; that the Tehuantepec route was unfit because there is no safe harbor on the Pacific side, and that he believed the Nicaragua route would be ultimately selected, but he condemned Greytown as a starting point. He said he thought the route from Pim's Bay to Renclio the most desirable one. [Captain Bedford Pim, it may be added, is the conservative member of Parliament for Gravesend, is one of the most extensive travellers of modern times, and has been devoted to canal projects for many years. He made a voyage around the world in the *Herald* from 1845 to 1851, was engaged in two Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, and was the first who actually made in person the Northwest passage from Behring Strait to Baffin's Bay. He took part in the naval operations of the Crimean war and in that of China, visited the Isthmus of Suez in 1858, and read to the Royal Geographical Society an elaborate paper on the subject. About this time he went to Central America, where he travelled and resided for several years, obtained a grant of land from the Mosquito King and surveyed the canal route now recommended by him, the Atlantic terminus of which was named in his honor. He obtained from the Nicaraguan government, many years ago, concessions for a canal and a railway on the above route. In conjunction with the naturalist, Dr. Berthold Seeman, he published "Dotings on the Roadside in Panama, Nicaragua and Mosquito" (1869), and was the author of another work, "The Gate of the Pacific" (1863). Some years ago he was imprisoned and handcuffed in Paris on a trumped up charge of fraud in connection with bonds issued for his Central American railway scheme. He has sat in Parliament for fifteen years, is now a practicing barrister, proprietor of the *Naval Journal*, a magistrate for Middlesex and the most con-

stant European advocate for the claims of the Nicaragua route.]

A.—THE LEADING HAT OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

For young men has just been issued by ESPER-SON, 119 Nassau St., the well known leader and introductor of fashions in gentlemen's hats.

A.—YOU CAN BUY MARTIN'S UMBRELLAS AT KNOX'S.

You can select Dents' Gloves at KNOX'S. Ladies' English Derbys can be found at KNOX'S. London made silk hats for gentlemen, very nobby, at KNOX'S. These goods, peculiarly adapted for practical and sensible holiday gifts, can be procured at KNOX'S, 312 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—GENTLEMEN'S HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Lowest prices. P. EISENWEIN, 145 Nassau St., near Park Bank Building.

A.—HOLIDAY HATS FOR GENTLEMEN READY FOR INSPECTION; popular prices. BURKE, 214 Broadway Park Bank Building.

A.—"KEEP OUT THE COLD."

Use Koschek's celebrated Wood and Rubber Weather Straps on your doors and windows. S. GILBERT & CO., 164 Fulton St.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

and cannot be thoroughly enjoyed without a visit to GREENFIELDS, 929 Broadway, near 10th St., to secure some of his wonderful and various styles of CARDS for the young folks.

DUMINY & CO.—"EISENAT"

EXTRA QUALITE SEC.

Superior to any Champagne imported into this country. Sole Agent in the United States and Canada.

FREDERICKSHALL BITTER WATER.

A sure cure for constipation and headache.

LEON DUBOIS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

is now ready, and for sale by all newsdealers.

1. The Lord's Prayer and the Church's Liturgy.

addressed to the clergy by John Ruskin, D.C.L.

2. India Under Lord Lytton. By Lieutenant Colonel R. A. O'Brien.

3. On the Utility to Flowers of Their Beauty. By the Hon. Justice Fry.

4. Where are We in Art? By Lady Verney.

5. Life in Constantinople Fifty Years Ago. By an Eastern Statesman.

6. Marcellus, Mayor and Law. By J. Boyd Kinnear.

7. What is Lent? By Professor Bonamy Price.

8. Buddhism